

Question 2

The angle-sum and angle-difference identities are listed below:

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) \mp \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$$

You know the following:

$$\sin(210^\circ) = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\sin(315^\circ) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos(210^\circ) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos(315^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Determine $\sin(-105^\circ)$ exactly.

Question 3

Prove the (sine) double-angle identity: $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin(x) \cos(x)$

(Hint: start with an angle-sum formula from Question 2.)

Question 4

Prove the (cosine) double-angle identity: $\cos(2x) = 2 \cos^2(x) - 1$

(Hint: start with an angle-sum formula from Question 2. Also, you will need to use the Pythagorean Identity: $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$)

Question 5

Prove the (cosine) half-angle identity: $\cos\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos(y)}{2}}$.

(Hint: start with the double-angle identity from Question 4.)

Question 6

Given $\cos(96^\circ) \approx -0.1$, what is $\cos(48^\circ)$? Please set up an expression, but do **not** try to simplify or evaluate a decimal approximation.

(Hint: $96/2 = 48$.)